

FROM: EPA ARHM/HAZM		CONTROL NO: 2-17	
SUBJECT AND DATE: Region VII K C, MC		DATE REC'D: BIG RIVER MIL MOD 1811 14 011	
DUE DATE: 2-25-82		3 13 5 AK	
REFERRED (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	LC - Frank /	TH	
DATE			
REPLY SENT TO			DATE RELEASED
REMARKS: copy - ARWM, ENSL		ACKNOWLEDGED DATE	
Kathy - Please tell ENG to coordinate any response with ARWM - to ensure that it is consistent with other Big River activities - Rice		<input type="checkbox"/> NO ANSWER NEEDED	
		<input type="checkbox"/> (Explain in remarks)	

EPA Form 5180 1 (6/72)
REPLACES FWPCA FORM 72 AND
NEW 73 WHICH MAY NOT BE USED

(Remove this copy only do not separate remainder)

MAIL CONTROL SCHEDULE

The 1972-500 provision, and the policy of EPA at that time dictated that flow augmentation had to benefit whatsoever as a water quality measure.

The Corps of Engineers then initiated an abbreviated water quality testing program to define the nature of the problem (if any) and to estimate the effects that could be achieved with flow augmentation. Unfortunately, nature was not cooperative in providing low flows that would establish a "worst-case" condition and as you may note from the inclosed data the results were inconclusive.

We are now in the final stage of reformulating the Pine Ford project and are examining a variety of plans in addition to the authorized like plan. We expect to provide a draft report to our reviewing authorities in March 1982 and will complete the final Phase I General Design Memorandum in September 1982. From this schedule it is apparent that we are quickly approaching our final opportunity for presenting whatever beneficial water quality effects that might be associated with controlled releases from a reservoir plan.

In our own agency, we have observed a number of changes occurring in recent years, changes in problem-solving philosophy, changes in policy and, to be sure, changes in funding and staffing capabilities. If these same sort of changes have been experienced by EPA, perhaps it is now possible to consider measures that should have some beneficial effect, however limited, and which could be implemented at low cost and with high reliability as compared to expensive, state-of-the-art measures that may consume much energy and suffer from reliability problems either due to the sophisticated technology or due

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